RAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM BHAI PATEL): (a) As per the results of the 43rd Round (1987-88) of National Sample Survey Organisation, the total number of persons below the poverty line at the all India level covering both Rural and Urban Sectors were estimated to be 2376.9 lacs. Out of this 18.2 lacs were in the State of Haryana. Similar estimates are not available for latter years. Through various poverty alleviation programmes both in the rural as well as in urban areas, the Government of India is making concerted efforts to help the poor people to cross the poverty line.

(b) and (c) To assess the impact of various poverty alleviation programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Concurrent Evaluation studies from time to time by associating independent and reputed Institutions all over the country. The 4th Round of Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was conducted from September, 1992-August, 1993 and similarly 2nd Round Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was undertaken from June, 1993-May, 1994. These evaluation studies are carried out in all Districts in the country in randomly selected blocks and villages through detailed questionnaires which have a bearing on the impact of Rural Development Programmes. On the basis of the findings of these evaluation studies, necessary corrective measures are applied to improve the implementation of the programme.

Release of funds under MPs local area development scheme

443. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have released the money for the implementation of M.Ps.' Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) if so, when and how much funds have been released;

(c) whether the funds released by Government of India have been provided to State Government; if so, name of States which have not received these funds;

(d) whether the above money/funds released through the State headquarters or the District Collectors;

(e) whether the money did not reach the Districts well in time, if so, will it be possible to spend to these funds within the current financial year; and

(f) if not, what are the arrangements made to prevent lapsing of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 739 crores has been released so far. This includes Rs. 532 crores released for the Lok Sabha members and Rs. 207 crore to the districts which have been chosen by the Rajya Sabha members. Thirty two Rajya Sabha members have not given their choice.

(c) and (d) The funds have been released to the District Collectors directly.

(e) and (f) As provided in the guidelines, the District Collectors have to implement the scheme in the remaining months of the current year. Necessary instructions in this regard have already bee issued. Funds already released would not lapse.

स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अधीन बजट में प्रावधान की गयी धनराशि

444. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1994-95 के बजट में प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को उनके अपने-अपने

क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया था ;

(ख) इस मद के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक सदस्य के हिसाब से संबंधित राज्यों और जिलों को अब तक कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गयी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक सदस्य के हिसाब से बजट में प्रावधान की गयी कुल धनराशि को राज्यों को उनके विकास के लिए कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर) : (क) सांसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1994–95 के लिए भारत की आकस्मिक निधि से एक करोड़ रुपये प्रति संसद सदस्य के हिसाब से आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ।

(ख) अब तक 739 करोड रुपए रिलीज किए जा चके हैं। राज्य सभा के बत्तीस संसद सदस्यों को अभी अपनी पसंद के जिले का नाम भेजना है ।

(ग) राज्य सभा के शेष 32 सदस्यों द्वारा अपनी पसंद के जिले का नाम शेष दिए जाने के पश्चात् शेष धनराशि रिलीज की जाएगी। निधियां सीधे ही जिला कलैक्टर को भेजी जाती हैं ।

Problem of brain drain

445. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problem of brain drain of scientists and technologists from the scientific institutions in the country continues to be a disturbing trend;

(b) if so, what is the average annual brain drain of scientists and technologists from the scientific institutions in the country; and

(c) whether Government have made any review of the incentives offered so far to check the brain drain; if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Government to bring down the brain drain of scientists and technologists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Some Indian Scientists and Technologists do migrate to other countries. But, it has not been possible to determine quantative figures.

(c) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

— Increase in the outlay for Science and Technology sector in successive Five Year Plans

— Creation of new scientific Departments|Organisations.

— Setting up of more centres of excellence|advanced studies in Universities and academic institutions.

— Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursing research in new and frontier areas of science.

— S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.

— Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

— Manpower development training|retraining programmes through associateships|fellowship|courses.